

THE POST.

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W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



[From Author's Home Gazette.]
A Child at Prayer.

BY JOHN H. BAZLEY.

"Twas summer's eve; 'twas twilight hour;
The sun was in the west;
And every tree, and herb, and flower,
Was hushed into rest.
And sweet joy and peace were there;
A nature seemed absorbed in prayer.

A rustic cot with ivy spread;
And in the room by candle light;
A child alone with face devout,
And shade from the rising ground.
And silent joy and peace were there;
All nature seemed absorbed in prayer.

The cottage was of simple plan,
And not of great extent;
No costly goods, or grasping man,
Were there to her content.
But grateful joy and peace were there;
His inmates were engaged in prayer.

A bonny, curly-headed child,
With curls as light and free,
Was kneeling at his mother's side,
His hands upon her knee.
And thus, in faltering accents he began—
"O Father in Heaven, Thy will be done,
Dost thou, O Father,

Select Tales.

From the Boston Museum.

THE SMITHS OF SMITHVILLE.

AND THEIR ADVENTURE WITH A ROBBER.

The Smiths of Smithville, had for a long time been very much annoyed by the depredations of some unknown individual, whose confused ideas concerning the right of property led to the frequent abstraction of divers goods and chattels from the premises of said Smiths, in a furtive and mysterious manner. Bags of wheat and oats vanished from the granary, pork from the cellar, and corn from the crib; in one night a sheep that had been slaughtered had coolly trotted away, and on another occasion several gallons of maple molasses evaporated in the night time. Mowing stools went off on three legs, and one morning Mr. Smith's axe was found to have "cut stick." Log chains became rattlesnakes and crept off, iron wedges made splits in the Smith property, boots walked off, and on a jack rode off with the saw horse.

Vain were the efforts of the elder and younger Smiths to discover the mystery of the disappearances, and to entrap the offender. Despairing of bringing him to justice, the Smiths found that they could do nothing more than take measures to ensure the safety of their property. Accordingly they built a new granary, with strong walls narrow grated windows and a heavy oak door, to which was attached a formidable padlock. The prison like portion of the barn was built sufficiently large to allow the Smiths to lock up a great deal of portable property, such as was most likely to tempt the cupidity of thieves.

After the granary was finished, a month passed, during which time the depredations of robber or robbers were confined to the orchards, or hen-roosts; when late one Sunday evening, the elder Smith as he was sitting tipped against the kitchen wall, smoking his pipe preparatory to retiring, thought him that he had neglected to lock the granary door before leaving the barn. This was by no means a singular circumstance, considering that the granary was usually locked by a younger Smith, who had that night "gone a courting."

It was a moonlight evening, and Mr. Smith approaching the barn was considerably startled at seeing the door ajar. Certain of having shut the door an hour previous, Mr. Smith thought of robbers. His suspicions were confirmed when, on a nearer approach he plainly heard a noise in the barn. Too cautious to endanger his life by boldly attacking the robber, Mr. Smith, with considerable trepidation resolved to watch his movements and discover who he was.

Knocking through a crack in the east side of the barn, he saw a dim ghost like gliding across the floor towards the granary. A happy thought entered Mr. Smith's brain. Stealing into the barn, he crept along beside the mow, when clasp he shut the door, turned the key, and was as if for life.

It was impossible to say what made Mr. Smith tremble so. It might have been the smothered cry of alarm which issued from the granary walls, and rang full upon his ears; a cry well calculated to awaken superstitious fear. But Mr. Smith never owned that he was frightened, although on reaching the kitchen he was white as a ghost—or as ghosts are supposed to be.

"What's the matter?" cried Mrs. Smith. "I've caught the robber!" ejaculated Mr. Smith, in a breath.

"Where—where is he?"

"He's locked up in the granary—give me my boots."

"Why—what are you going to do?"

"Get help! he's a desperate fellow, and

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it will be dangerous to meddle with him alone!"

It is impossible to describe the excitement of Mr. and Mrs. Smith on that memorable occasion. The latter took it up herself to load the old musket, while her husband went for the neighbors.

Mr. Smith exchanged his slippers for his boots, and ran first to Deacon Naffles' house, where he expected to find a younger Smith, who was courting Naffles' daughter. He was surprised to see the house dark, as if the Naffles had retired and blown out the candle. He knocked, however, furious, as the occasion required. After some delay, Deacon Naffles came down in his night clothes—stared at Smith in astonishment, and demanded his business at that time of night.

"Caught the thief—locked up in the granary—where's Increase?"

"Ha! caught the thief!" said Deacon Naffles, who having lost some property as well as his neighbor, was interested in the intelligence. "Good. Keep him till morning."

"Won't do," replied Smith in an excited manner, "he's a desperate fellow—break out—I must rouse the neighbors—where's my son Increase?"

"O, Sally is sick to-night, so Increase courted her only about half an hour and went home."

"Went home?"

"Yes," said the Deacon, "half an hour ago."

The elder Smith clapped his hand to his forehead as if he had been struck with an idea or some weighty substance.

"Gracious!" he exclaimed.

"What?" exclaimed the deacon.

"I believe," stammered the elder Smith, "I—I have locked up—"

"Who?"

"Increase."

"I'll bet you have," cried the deacon.

"I heard him say he had got to carry the buggy cushions into the granary before he went to bed."

"Look here," whispered the elder Smith, "I beg you never to mention this—if it should get out—"

"O, I'll keep the secret!" interrupted the deacon, trying to preserve a becoming gravity. "The joke is safe, and I'll advise you to hurry home and let out Increase."

The elder Smith turned on his heel, and vanished, feeling very weak probably from the effects of the excitement he had undergone.

Let us now look upon the younger Smith, who was actually in the granary.

It is impossible to describe his rage at finding himself thus entrapped. After shouting until he was hoarse, and nearly deaf, he closed his teeth angrily, and sat down on a bag of meal to await the result.

Increase had not long been in this dark dungeon, before he heard a noise in the barn—Supposing it was the old man who having discovered his error, was coming to liberate him, his anger evaporated, and he could not help laughing at the ludicrous mistake.

But there was a mystery about the sounds he heard, which caused the younger Smith to doubt whether they were made by his father after all. He listened. They turned the key cautiously in the lock. Slowly, stealthily the door opened, while Increase scarcely breathed. Somebody entered noiselessly, touching young Smith's shoulder as he passed, and began to explore the further end of the dungeon. Increase dropped on his hands and knees, and taking advantage of the noise made by the robber, crept out. Then to shut the door and lock it was the work of a moment. Somebody was locked up.

Listing a moment and hearing no sound Increase became fully convinced that he had committed no error, but had caught a real thief, and went immediately for assistance.

Shortly after, very much ashamed of his mistake, the elder Smith sneaked into the barn and approached the granary.

It is necessary to state that the elder Smith had locked up his son with the key that belonged to the granary, and which he had carried away with him, and that Increase locked up the thief with a false key, which the latter had brought with him and carelessly left in the lock on entering the granary, and which the younger Smith carried away.

And now the elder Smith made haste to open the door.

"Increase!" he called, putting his head inside the door.

No sound replied.

"Are you asleep? Come, don't go to playing any trick on me, it's all a mistake, for I really took you for a robber."

Mr. Smith's speech was stopped by a violent blow on the mouth. Mr. Smith in an instant was tumbled down amidst a wilderness of barrels, bags, rakes and shovels. Mr. Smith was considerably stunned by the blow and fall, and when Mr. Smith got upon his legs again, the door was closed and locked. Mr. Smith was a prisoner.

Meanwhile Increase was raising forces to assist in taking the thief out of the granary in safety. Having first told his story to Mrs. Smith, who was exceedingly astonished, he hastened to alarm Joe Ferris, a stout fellow, who lived in the woods near by, and who had complained of losing quite as much property as the Smiths.

Mrs. F. put her head out of the window, and wanted to know what Increase wanted. The young man asked for Joe. After some hesitation, the woman replied that her husband had the headache, and could not get up.

"It's very important," said Increase—"I've caught the thief and locked him up in the granary."

"O have you?" said Mrs. Ferris, in a trembling voice. "How fortunate! But as my husband has the headache, I think you had better keep—the man till morning."

Now if the younger Smith thought he was regaling Mrs. Ferris with glad tidings, he was greatly in error. The truth is, he was closing the window, so as to prevent the reader may guess the cause of her agitation; when I inform him that there was no Joe Ferris sick with the headache in the house.

But Mrs. F. was a woman of energy and decision. She caught up a hammer, threw a shawl over head, and left the house. She was soon at Mr. Smith's barn with her hand on the granary door.

"Joseph!" she whispered.

No reply.

"Joseph—it is me—are you here?" she added.

"Let me out," said a voice within.

Mrs. Ferris screamed, turned paler than the moonlight, and dropped her hammer. Mr. Smith was scarcely less astonished, but recovering himself, he said rather coolly considering the occasion—

"You are out late to night, Mrs. Ferris, allow me to see you home."

She could not refuse his arm when she saw that he was conducting her to his house, instead of her own, she had not the power to say a word or make the least resistance.

The good lady's feelings on being brought before Mrs. Smith, can be more easily imagined than described. In her fear and confusion she confessed some startling truths, and with tears in her eyes and on her knees, begged her kind dear friends to be merciful and not to expose her. Mrs. Smith recovered from her amazement and exclaimed: "I never never!" and Mr. Smith who was not the least extent of the three, indulged in some equally sensible remarks.

Meanwhile, Mr. Joe Ferris, who was the man who had taken the younger Smith's place in the granary, and given it up in turn to the elder Smith, went home by a circuitous route, wondering by what strange accident he happened to get caught, and congratulating himself on his escape. He had reached the door when hearing his name called by some one in the road, he turned and saw three men going by.

"Joe Ferris, is that you?" cried the younger Smith. "Come on if you are ready. I've got Bill Hodges and Mr. Blake—and I think we'll be enough for one thief, but the more the merrier, so come on. I knew you would go in for the fun, in spite of your headache."

Joe was quite as much in the dark now, as when he was locked up in the granary; but concluded it was best to put a bold face on the matter, and accompany them. He declared himself ready and jumped over the fence. At first he was afraid of committing himself, but the conversation to the way showing him—was he ought—exactly how the land lay, he laughed heartily at the queer manner in which he was caught, and boldly volunteered to be the first to enter the granary where he was confined; at the same time, he was laughing joyously at the younger Smith's dismay, at finding instead of a thief, his own father under lock and key!

With great glee the men proceeded once to the granary, where Increase proposed leaving his companions, in order to go to the house for a lantern, and to see if his father had returned; on which Joe Ferris laughed all to himself, and advised the younger Smith to be sure and bring the old man, if he was any where to be found.

"Hallo!" cried Bill Hodges, "the granary door is open—the thief has broke out!"

Increase came back filled with consternation—Joe Ferris was no less surprised. The strange events of the night were involved in a deeper mystery than ever, when the elder Smith having heard the approach of Increase and his companions, made his appearance with a light.

"Hallo, neighbor!" cried Joe Ferris, "what is all this hubbub about? Increase has been telling us about thieves."

"I declare, father," said the younger Smith, "after you shut me up for the thief I shut up a real thief, and left him in my place."

"I knew it; your mother told me," replied the elder Smith; "and when I came to let you out—"

"O, see it all!" groaned Increase, "he got away!"

"Yes, and shut me up."

"And how did you get out?"

"Why, the thief's wife had the kindness to come a break the lock."

So saying, the elder Smith the lantern up to the face of Ferris, who turned ghostly white, and trembled as if he had been in an aque fit.

The whole affair was now explained to the astonishment of every body in general

and Joe in particular, who was too much astonished to make any resistance, while Increase and his companions were tying his hands behind him.

Ferris and his wife were accommodated with lodgings in Mr. Smith's house that night; and on the following day a search having been instituted, and all sorts of goods found on Joe's premises, they were both committed to jail to await their trial.

What their sentence was, when convicted of the crime charged against them, I have quite forgotten, but it is certain that the good people of Smithville were troubled no more with the mysterious disappearance of their goods and chattels, and that the Smiths remembered with peculiar satisfaction, the manifold mistakes committed on the night of their adventures with the robbers.

Nov 1 style of Fishing.

We select the following exciting scene from a well-written paper, entitled "Sporting adventures and Scenes in India." The writer is an Highland officer, who lately served with his regiment in that country:—

"While the servants were unpacking the scanty stock of provisions, one of the shikarees approached, and having made his salaam, begged to inform the sahibs that if they so pleased he and his brother shikaree would provide some fresh fish for their table. As there were no implements generally used in that sport among the party, our two friends were curious to see how this was to be effected, and the required permission was at once given, with an "All right, old fellow thank you, fire away!"

The two shikarees, rolling up the sleeves of their upper garments, now entered the stream, the bottom of which was gravelly and hard; and drawing their swords, stood one a little above the other on different sides of the channel, the water reaching to about their knees. Three or four of the villagers, who had joined the party as guides, now entered the water higher up, and forming a line across the stream, commenced wading down towards the shikaree, the two outermost feeling with their feet under each bank as they proceeded. Shortly the frightened fish began to swim down past the shikarees, who, as they past, dexterously, with a sweep of their sharp swords, severed them in two, seldom missing their aim; while the two halves of each fish at once floated on the surface and were thrown on the bank by a couple of men stationed in the rear of swordsmen.

W—and A— followed down the river in a state of great excitement at the novel sport, and were only prevented from jumping into the water to share it, by the fact of their neither limbs being closely encased in leathern gaiters. Eight or ten large fish had been taken, and the chase had wandered some two or three hundred yards from the spot where the shikarees had left their guns, when suddenly a shriek was heard from one of the men who searched the bank with their feet; he was seen to fall back in the water; and a huge serpent, coiling himself from his cool lair, and raising his head above the surface, took his course down the center of the stream, lashing the water into a foam; while the villagers fled in every direction. Not so the gallant shikarees; closing together as the monster approached, they cut at him vigorously, and severely wounded him. A terrible tussle now ensued; turning upon his assailants with open mouth, the snake attempted to seize one of them; but was repelled by a shower of blows and several fresh wounds. He then once more sought safety in flight, but was caught by his active enemies, and being disabled by a well directed cut, but before his spine was dragged to land amidst the shouts of all present. The shikarees had, indeed, charged into the river to help the shikarees; but their guns being left behind, their knives were of little use in such a melee, and the victory belonged solely to the two swordsmen. The snake proved to be a very large rock snake (a species allied to the boa) and measured nearly fourteen feet in length, while the thick part of his body was as large as a stout man's thigh.

W—and A— made an attempt to preserve the skin; but the numerous wounds, the heat and closeness of the weather, and the want of arsenical soap, rendered their efforts unavailing."

Frogs are excellent in fricasse or fried with crisp parsley. But they must be bred and fed with a view to the table, or they may turn out no better than the snails on which Dr. Ferguson, the historian, and Dr. Black, the chemist, attempted to regale, in imitation of the ancients. These learned Scotch professors caused a quantity of common snails to be collected in the fields and made into a kind of soup. They took their seats opposite to each other, and set to work in perfect good faith. A month or two satisfied both that the experiment was a failure, but each was ashamed to give in first. At last Black, stealing a look at his friend, ventured to say, "Dimma ye think they're a little green?" "Confounded green!" emphatically responded Ferguson: "take 'em away!"

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.—The man who married happily.

Spiced Vinegar.

BY SCISSORS.

In the winter of '47, while residing in New Orleans, a youth who stood almost five feet eleven and three quarters in his stockings, who hailed from somewhere up the Wabash, was invited by a friend to dine at the same house where I was boarding. This was the Hoosier's first visit away from home, and he told his friend who was in the produce business, and had purchased his cargo of corn, as they took their seats at the table, that he expected he would show him all the sights in town, as he wanted "to let all the folks to him know about it." The servant brought a plate of soup, and observing a gentleman nearly opposite, put considerable catnip in his dish, our Hoosier pointed to a bottle of pepper sauce and asked his neighbor what it was.

"Spiced vinegar was the reply.

"Wal, 'spos yer blige a feller by handin' it along."

The Hoosier took the bottle and commenced dosing his soup; but as the sauce did not flow very freely, he took out the cork, and at the same time observing to his friend.

"Kinder close folks yer stoppin' with, to put such a plaguy little hole in that to prevent a feller's takin' much of the darned stuff! I s'pose it comes high, don't it?"

During the time he poured nearly a wine glass full into his soup; and taking his spoon, he dipped it full with several peppers, and put it into his mouth. The next instant he spat out the contents of his spoon across the table into the French gentleman's bosom and bawled out:

"Water! water! Snakes and wildcats, give me some water! I'm all on fire!"

"By gar sair," exclaimed the Frenchman in a rage, jumping up from the table, "you have spoiled my vest and my shirt sair! Spoil everything sair—By gar I shall see about this sair."

In the meantime the Hoosier had seized a pitcher containing water, and had taken a tremendous draught. Setting down the pitcher he eyed the Frenchman for a moment, and then yelled—

"Dod blast yer old shirt, 'spos I was goin' to burn my inards out for you or yer shirt, yer meanuss? Come down to the boat and I'll give yer one of mine."

It was with much difficulty that the Hoosier's friend could allay the Frenchman's rage and set matters straight again. But ever after "spiced vinegar" was a by-word, and sufficient to set the whole table in a roar.

Some Pumpkins of a Sportsman.

Old W***** is a cute chap, a terrible whiskey-drinker, an excellent fisherman, and, above all, a first rate huntsman. I doze much of an ancient friend, Nimrod, himself, could hold a candle to him, specially in the way of turning over a buck or making a "St. Bartholomew" of ducks.

Well, one day last winter—in December—a cold, dismal, sleeting, freezing, drizzling day, my friend J—— and I stated out for the Amite river, armed and equipped for a general "muss" among the mallards. We jumped into a canoe, and paddled up till we reached a small lake which is connected with the river by a narrow passage yeapt "Toot hole" on account of the large quantity of cat fish that are annually caught there. This lake is covered with flags, wild cane, and "duck grass," and is frequented by myriads of mallard, teal, and other ducks, geese, snipe, etc.

We reached a fine cover among the reeds, and waited patiently for the ducks, which other hunters were shooting on the other side. Po J—— had a horrible cold and coughed incessantly.

"I regret exceedingly that you should be here," said I.

"Why?"

"You are unwell, and this sort of fun will make you repent coming."

"It is I," said J——, "who am sorry that you have come, for you enjoy good health and risk a good deal more than I do. I never go duck hunting unless I have a cold, in that manner I don't risk catching one."

I was about to disapprove his logic, when suddenly a human voice, proceeding from a bunch of reeds, ten steps from our boat, startled us; that voice thundered:

"Hullo there! look out; don't shoot this way, there's somebody here. I aint a duck."

"Who is that?" shouted J——, a little flurried.

"I am presackly like you, on the look-out for ducks," answered the voice.

"Bat I don't see any boat."

"Wall, I guess you don't; a boat is only fit to sker the ducks."

"Is it possible you are in the water?"

"Yes sir—ed and up to the chin, at that. If you'd only do as I do, we would be certain to get a shot."

"Thank you."

"He is right," said J——, "if we sunk in the water up to our nose, our chance would be doubled. What do you think of it?"

"It is possible and even probable; but I'd rather believe it than try it."

"Hot I, who have a cold. I don't—"

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, let in section, - - - 25
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 10
For half column 6 months, - - - \$10
" " 12 months, - - - 18
For whole column 6 months, - - - 10
" " 12 months, - - - 25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

"Upon my word! I never saw any one so proud of a cold."

By dint of straining our eyes, we discovered a man's head, covered with leaves and rushes, just above the surface of the water. If his gun which he held horizontally had been terminated by a fork, he would have been the exact personification of the brave old Neptune as he rose to pronounce his famous "Quos ego."

"Silence!" suddenly broke out old Neptune, (who was no other than old W——), "there comes the ducks."

Sure enough the ducks were coming upon us, but seeing our canoe they turned their tails to us, and were about to get nearly out of sight when old W—— raised his twelve pounder, fired— and—

"We didn't see Neptune for about two minutes, but when we did, oh, Moses, how we laughed. Old Thorpe could have been there with his pencil!"

He rose majestically, from among the bull-rushes, and spluttering, swore "he'd be skinned if he wouldn't leave these diggins and go where there were no canoes, and where he wouldn't have to take such almighty long shots at ducks; for his gun always kicked when he shot a long distance."

We met him a night, with about sixty mallards: he soon became pacified and got jolly.

Aside from his skill and killing ducks, he possessed other talents. He calls wild geese and makes them alight at ten steps from his "stand."

I have known him to kill many foxes by imitating the catching of a hen. Master Reynard would come, his mouth watering in anticipation of the delightful repast, when old W's gun would lay him out. Thus died Alexander, dreaming of the Conquest of the World.

But his great forte, the ne plus ultra of his attainment, was the dexterity and the ingenuity he displayed in the capture of rabbits. His *modus operandi* was as follows:

He would dig a hole in the ground and get in it up to his eyes. On his gilded cap he tied a tame she rabbit, so as to place her even with the surface. Any rabbit passing by would not neglect such an opportunity to do a little courting. So soon as one was near enough, W——'s hand would dart out, seize the victim by the throat and squeeze till death ensued. One day old W—— was in his hole coming up the rabbits he had caught, and making an estimate of those he was to catch, when a gun fired at forty steps, knocked off his rabbit, his cap, and stung him smartly on the head.

"Look out!" cried he, "what you are shooting at?"

"My dear sir, I beg your pardon, but how the deuce could I suppose that under that rabbit there was a man?"

On another occasion, a fox saw the rabbit, and pounced upon it. Old W—— was frightened some, but by a grab which was natural to him, he seized the fox, who, surprised but undaunted, buried his teeth in W's arm.

Since then he has left off catching rabbits—*Spirit of the Times.*

ANECDOTES OF MACREADY'S REHEARSALS.—It is well known that Macready is one of the most particular persons on the stage, and that he always goes through the business of a rehearsal as carefully as if performing before an audience. Occasionally, in the country, it has been his fate to meet with some extraordinary idiots, whose ignorance has sometimes led to mistakes of a very ludicrous character.

"One morning he was rehearsing Virginia in many passages of which his colloquial style threw the provincials off their guard, and they imagined he was addressing them in familiar conversation, instead of rehearsing his part in the tragedy. Among the passages which the delivered in a very natural and colloquial style is that ending in the first act.

"Do you wait for me to lead Virginia in."

"Or will you do it?"

"The actor who played Icilius, thinking Macready merely wished to know his pleasure in the matter, coldly responded, with an air of importance.

"Why, really, my dear sir, I don't care; just as you do it, in London."

THE POS



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 1, 1852

A large number of hogs have changed hands, since the last issue of our paper, in this County. We believe the prevailing price was \$4 gross. Contracts have been made to furnish private families in our town at \$3 net. This is certainly high, but we cannot but believe it to be the best state of things, peculiarly speaking, that could be. We think, with reason too, that it will make money much more plenty in the community. It is true, it is very dear for the poor working classes to pay, but still, if the amount of cash in circulation is doubly increased, we cannot think otherwise than that they will feel the benefit.

The pork trade this year, will in our opinion, be rather hazardous, at least towards the coming spring and summer; for in the first place, the consumer in a majority of instances, may demur from paying the enormous price which will evidently be set on Mess Pork, and as much as possible use substitutes; thereby lessening the demand, and of course lowering the nominal value. And, in the second place, during our short lives, we have noticed, that when pork did reach its present high price, that almost immediately thereafter there was a terrible revolution. So that if pork can be had for \$2 and \$2 50 net, next Fall; or even five hams for \$5 during next Summer, our readers must not be very much surprised. Now, mark you, these are a few cogitations of our own; you need not put credence in them, unless you are of the same way of thinking. We happened to venture an opinion as to the pork trade whilst we were carrying on in Springfield, and it so happened that a farmer made a bad bargain in the sale of his hogs, he sold too soon. Well, what does he do, but commenced tearing his under garment about our article; laying the whole of it upon poor little us. He not only disliked us, but canvassed his neighborhood against us. We hope he derived infinite amusement. It so turned out, that our conjectures about the settled price, was not far, if any, wrong; there only happened to be a little flash up of the prices immediately after the individual alluded to had sold.

Just about this time, when thousands upon thousands of hogs are being driven into market, we cannot help thinking what a great trick the Railroad would be. Now we see some ten or twelve hogs "breaking down," on the road, out of every drove, at a cost of \$1 per hog to have them brought on in wagons. This sum, (ten or twelve dollars,) would pay for the transportation of quite a large drove from Lebanon to Louisville, by Railroad. Then there is the saving of the feeding and driving expenses; together with the time and falling off in flesh from the driving system. One week, from Lebanon to Louisville, is called pretty fast driving. Now add up the cost upon driving 500 or 1000 hogs for one week; for hands for corn, toll, and bringing on broken down hogs; and then make a calculation of the loss of weight in the hogs, and you will have a pretty round sum. On the other hand, see how insignificant in comparison the sum will be for transportation by Railroad.

We make these comparisons, not for the purpose of inducing those who are engaged in this business to vote for the road; for they need no other arguments than their own experience; but in order to show, wherein the proposed road would benefit the county in this respect. For, would not buyers prefer to purchase hogs on a Railroad route, to any other? and would they not prefer to pay a better price? Think of this, citizens of Marion! study your own interest, and vote for the Railroad Tax on the 10th of this month.

It will be seen by a perusal of the Card of J. P. C. C. C., that a misunderstanding of the 4th condition in the order for taking the vote on the Railroad Tax, has occurred. It is thought that this condition gives too much latitude to the Company. We think, if the Company were permitted to build a road in Washington county with the money paid by this county it would be unjust. Not that we have ought against the county or citizens of Washington, but the principal would be wrong. If the people of this county lay upon themselves a tax to build 15 or 17 miles of road, it would be

unjust to only build some four or six miles of it within her territory and the balance in Washington or any other county; and we think that the people acted just as they should, in asking an explanation if they thought the Railroad Company had the right to do it from the wording of the order. The people of this section, however, understood the whole matter from the first, both from Judge Cecil's expressed opinion, and the opinion of the gentleman who made the examination for the company. He gave the most decided preference to the route laid down in the card of the Judge, on account of its greater practicability, &c. Now we do hope that this objection is entirely settled to the satisfaction of the people.

We have gained undeniable evidence, that if the people of this county vote for the Railroad Tax, the road will be built through Nelson. Now do not let this opportunity slip through your fingers, oh people of Marion, be up and doing.

The Editor of the Louisville *Varieties* says that now the election is over, the editors of newspapers will take to "blackguarding each other." In the adjoining column, he commences on us. No friend Walsh, we never indulge in that kind of literature. There was some care taken with our raising; we were not permitted to grow up of our own accord, as has very evidently been the case with yourself. *Adieu.*

The Post Office has been removed from the Hotel, where it has been kept for some years past, to the small brick building opposite our office.

Mr. J. A. HALL, will expose the residue of his Household furniture for sale, on Monday next, it being County Court Day. See advertisement in another column.

The large amount of produce for this place which is to come over the Madison road renders it unprofitable to the managers to transport hogs and produce from Indianapolis to Columbus for the Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

Perhaps when the Jeffersonville Railroad is extended to Indianapolis, which will be just as soon as the work can be accomplished by energy and abundant means, the managers of the Madison road may not find it unprofitable to transport hogs and produce just where those having hogs and produce wish to send them. We venture to say that before this time twelve months, the people along the route will find the managers of the Madison road vastly more disposed to accommodate, than they are at this time. Now, their motto is rule or ruin.—*Lou. Cour.*

NO CHOLERA IN BRUNSWICK, MO.—Last week we noticed the deaths of several members of the family of a Mr. Steward, the father of the family, (who we stated in our last, would in probability die) died on last Saturday night, leaving his family in a most desperate condition, but they have been provided for by our kind-hearted citizens. We are glad to state that the balance of the family, (seven in number) have entirely recovered, and here is not a single case of cholera in Brunswick at this time.

NOT SOLD.—A few weeks ago we published a paragraph, which has since gone the rounds of the press, stating that Capt. C. M. Clay had "sold 1,000 hogs, payable when Pierce was elected." By yesterday's mail we received a letter from Capt. Clay, who denies the statement, and requests all papers, that have published the report, to retract.—*Lou. Cour.*

The New York Herald, reviewing the progress of British arms on the banks of India's great river, the Brahmaputra, says:

"While great Britain is engaged with Southern Asia, the United States is about to contribute still more effectively to the progress of enlightenment and the advancement of trade, by breaking down the bulwarks which surround Japan. To affect a doubt of the success of our mission would be absurd. The ports of Japan will be opened, and its products will find their way into our markets before three years have elapsed. But this will not be the most pregnant result of the expedition. No sooner will the trade between San Francisco, Macao, and Sanghae have assumed an important aspect, than our merchants will apply the same arguments to China that they now apply to Japan. The Yang Tse Kiang must be thrown open to our shipping. This magnificent stream, which is only second to the Amazon and Mississippi, takes its rise in the Thibet mountains, and irrigates the most fertile provinces of China. Its course is estimated at 2,200 miles, for about three-fourths of which it is navigable for vessels carrying large cargoes. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the benefits which both China and this country would derive from the removal of the restrictions which now confine our vessels to its mouth. Important as our trade with China now is, it would appear utterly insignificant if we were permitted to buy and sell freely with the inhabitants of the populous interior of the country. We question whether the discoveries of gold in California would prove such a permanent advantage to the country as free intercourse with the heart of China."

The New York Herald, reviewing the progress of British arms on the banks of India's great river, the Brahmaputra, says:

It will be seen by a perusal of the Card of J. P. C. C. C., that a misunderstanding of the 4th condition in the order for taking the vote on the Railroad Tax, has occurred. It is thought that this condition gives too much latitude to the Company. We think, if the Company were permitted to build a road in Washington county with the money paid by this county it would be unjust. Not that we have ought against the county or citizens of Washington, but the principal would be wrong. If the people of this county lay upon themselves a tax to build 15 or 17 miles of road, it would be

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 24.

The steamship *America* has arrived at Halifax with dates to Nov. 12.

The Queen's speech was read in Parliament on the 11th. It pays a tribute to Wellington; acknowledges the readiness with which volunteers enlisted; gives assurances of friendly relations with all our sign powers; in regard to the fishery question, it says that while the rights of her subjects will be firmly maintained, the friendly spirit with which the question is treated induces the hope that the result will be a beneficial extension and improvement of the common intercourse with the Great Republic; announces the English and French mission to the Argentine Confederation opens the greatest of doors to the commerce of the world; for the zealous efforts of Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, the signers measure the abolition of the Portuguese duty on wines; propose a scheme for the development of the arts and sciences; hints at protection; recommends a generous policy towards Ireland—would rejoice if transportation could be dispensed with. The address was agreed to by both Houses on Monday.

The news from the east was as usual. Money was abundant at Calcutta and Bombay. The news from China states that the insurrection was gaining ground. Intelligence from Paris states the J. J. es and Pretects are filling the jails with parties suspected of opposition to the tyrant and usurper. The slightest pretenses are made use of for arrests. France may remain tranquil but Europe scarcely can. In the English cabinet Lord John Russell denounced the evasive policy of the Minister.

Lord Palmerston demanded a declaration in favor of the present commercial policy of the Government.

The sales of cotton for the week were 32,000 bales.

New Orleans fair 6 3-8, middling do 5 1-8; upland fair 6 1-8 middling do 5 5-8. The demand is moderate.

Prices had declined 4d and holders were pressing on the market. Speculators took 12,000 bales; and exporters 3,000 bales.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool exclusive of that on shipboard 435,000 bales. Wheat has advanced 1d.

Flour—Western canal 23; Ohio 23s 6d.

Yellow corn 31s 6d; white 32s 6d.

Lard 62s.

Money—Consols par to 1/2 premium.

Further by the Herman.

The Franklin broke her centre shaft when four days out. It will take about a month or six weeks to repair her.

The *America* arrived out on the 8th.

The British Parliament met and has been occupied with the formalities usual upon the reception of the Queen's speech, which is to be delivered on the 11th.

Great interest was manifested in the U. S. elections, and it was thought that Pierce's election would give the last kick to the Derby ministry.

The death of Daniel Webster elicited notices from the English press, but they were not such as his position deserved.

France.—The members of the Emperor's family cannot marry without his consent.

The constitution of 1825 is to be maintained, and that in conformity to the present Seneca's constitution, which was adopted by 86 out of 87 votes.

The President had officially accepted, and his message produced a very favorable impression.

Jerome B. C. resigned the Presidency of the Senate.

Louis Napoleon it is his intention to allow may adopt legitimate children and descendants in the male line of the Emperor Napoleon, and their descendants.

In default of legitimate issue, the Senator's consulship at point a successor.

The ex-Emperor of Austria is ill and likely to die.

A letter in the Times states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte resigned the presidency of the Senate, expecting the appointment of high constable.

Advices from Madrid are to the effect, which state that there is no anxiety existing relative to the Crescent City.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Malabar, which shook the edifices and caused great consternation.

Samuel Holmes has been elected Mayor of Liverpool.

An officer of the U. S. suggests through the Times the practicability of American Whalers reaching Bhering's Straits, from the European side by Nova Zembla.

A letter from Malta states that twenty-four political prisoners were shot at Pinigaglia after an imprisonment of four years by order of the Papal government. Among them was Colonel Semineh.

An earthquake was felt at Liverpool on the 9th and at many surrounding places.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.

New York, Nov. 22, M.

The Crescent City arrived this morning. She entered the harbor of Havana without molestation, and her mails and passengers were landed without objection. Purser Smith was not allowed on shore. Official information was given to the

Crescent City that she would not be allowed again to enter the harbor with Purser Smith aboard. Lieut. Davenport replied that Smith would return and the Spanish authorities would be held responsible for the consequences.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.

The mail is through from New Orleans. For the week ending the 5th, there were ten deaths of yellow fever.

Judge Ruffin, chief justice of North Carolina, has resigned. He has been on the bench since 1816.

Several firemen's riots occurred here Sunday afternoon. Henry Hoote was shot in the arm and several others injured.

The bark *Lind* sailed for Liberia with emigrants; she will stop at Norfolk and take in 75 more. Bishop Scott, Revs. Home, Scott, and others, with ladies, go out in the cabin.

The brig *Sherley* leaves on Thursday with another party.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

New York, Nov. 23 P. M.

The steamer *Hermann* arrived having left Southampton at 4 P. M. on the 10th inst.

The Empire will be established under the title of Napoleon 3d. The people are to vote on the 21st and 22d, by year and day. The Legislature is convened for the 20th.

The Senate reports the Empire heretofore a legitimate issue of Napoleon, but a big salary was adopted a successor out of the Bonaparte family.

Washington, Nov. 23—P. M.

The National Intelligence publisher six columns of correspondence between James Buchanan, when Secretary of State under President Polk, and R. M. Sanders Minister to Spain, authorizing him on the part of President Polk, to offer \$100,000 to the Government of Spain for the purchase of Cuba. The proposition was promptly though courteously, but absolutely declined.

The Republic publishes a notification to the claimants under the convention with Portugal, that the second installment has been received, and is ready for distribution at the Department of State to the parties who may forward satisfactory evidence of their claims.

LOVE, REVENGE AND VILLAINY.—We have had the incident related, similar to that one the other day at Milwaukee, of a young girl shooting her betrayer, at Philadelphia. The scoundrel's name was Becker, the unfortunate girl's Marietta Messer.

He had been paying his attentions for five years. It appears he was committed to jail last July; that to get him out, she paid \$5 out of her own hard earnings, and that, in September, he borrowed \$42 from her, and subsequently seduced her, and then refused to marry her, and that he took up his abode some place unknown to her. On Sunday night she went to the residence of his parents in search of him, and remained all night, supposing that he might come there. In this she was not mistaken. He made his appearance there about daylight, and she accosted him.—He refused steadily to tell her where he lived, and told her to go away as he wanted nothing more to do with her. He bid her good-by, and as he turned to leave, she leveled a pistol at him, pulled trigger, and he fell. The ball struck him on the hard bone behind the ear, glanced upwards between the scalp and the skull for several inches. Had it gone one half inch lower down he would have been instantly killed. The woman was arrested, and taken before Alderman Buckman, who committed her to prison. Monday afternoon the man, being able to walk, proceeded to the alderman's office, whereupon the magistrate sent him to prison to answer a charge of fornication and bastardy.

The Lost and the Living.

The fearful November storm which swept over the chain of Western lakes, brought sorrow and desolation to many a domestic hearth. The total number of lives lost will probably exceed sixty, most of them suddenly engulfed in the surging waves. On Lake Erie one vessel is known to have gone down and not one survivor to tell the name or sad tale of shipwreck; and a propeller full freighted and carrying twenty-five or thirty persons has set out the shore with fragments of her wreck, but not a living soul survives to relate the case in a manner of her going down. It is probable, however, that the *Oreida* was overladen, or that some of her machinery gave way during the war of wind and waves.

We learn the *Oreida* took on 3,500 barrels of flour, which filled her hold and some times deep on part of her main deck, and at the Railroad Depot received additional freight, beef and hams, in tierces.

She was loaded nearly to her guards, and may have foundered in consequence. The floating ashore of the small boat with the books and papers of the vessel fished to it, shows that there was a protracted struggle for life.

The blow falls heavily in Cleveland and Ohio City. Capt. Rich formerly resided in Ohio City, but his wife and four small children are in Massachusetts.

His first wife, Mr. Holgate, aged 80, resided in Ohio City. An aged mother, her only son, the staff of her declining years, a wife and child, and two sisters, one of them in feeble health, and dependent on the brother, now mourn the loved and the lost. Mr. Williams, the second wife, has left a wife and child in this city. Mr. Sherwood, the Clerk, also of Cleveland, a disconsolate wife. The Seward a wife

and child in Cleveland. Mr. Loss, one of the hands, aged 20, leaves a widowed mother in Ohio City.—*Cleveland Herald*, 20th.

Conviction of Howard—Sentenced to be Hung.

The trial of Wm. Howard at Lagrange, for the murder of Henry Driebeus in this city last November, terminated Saturday in his conviction for wilful murder. The jury was out from Friday evening until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when they brought in their verdict that the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Guthrie, for the defence, plead for a new trial, which was urged for some time, and overruled. Judge Pryor, the Judge of the district, appeared in court and fully confirmed the power of Judge Johnston to act in his place.

After the verdict of the jury was rendered, the unfortunate man was brought into court to have the sentence of the law passed upon him. The Judge after reading the verdict, asked Howard if he had anything to say for himself in extenuation of the crime for which he stands convicted and why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Howard then addressed himself to the court, and stated that it was true, that he had stabbed Driebeus and caused his death, but he solemnly avowed that the deed was committed without malice, that when he entered the house he had no thought or intention of taking the life of the deceased, that it would soon be his fate to meet him before the bar of God where he would still declare that there was no malice in his heart when he struck the fatal blow.

Judge Johnson then in the most feeling and impressive manner addressed the unfortunate man. He told him he had been tried by a jury of his own selection, who had found him guilty, and it was his duty to pass sentence of death upon him, and ordered that he be hung on Friday the 14th day of January, 1853. He then added that he could petition to the Governor, to grant a remission of his sentence.

If the Governor, upon thorough investigation of the case, found sufficient grounds to set aside the decision of the jury, he, the Judge would pay to God that it might be done. Thus has ended a trial that has excited the public mind for some time, and we hope that all feeling of prejudice on either side will be buried in oblivion. The majesty of the law has been sustained, and all must bow to its decision.—*Lou. Courier.*

From the Galena Advertiser.

Great Loss by Prairie Fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

STILLWATER Oct. 26.

There is not much news of interest to you here. The fires in the prairies have been very destructive. Between this place and the Mississippi river the loss in hay alone amounts to hundreds of tons.

One man lost sixty. Mr. Bissell, some ten or twelve miles south of here, lost his fences, crops, stables, and everything but his house, that could be burned, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, and several of his neighbors suffered in a like manner. On the Wisconsin side of Lake St. Croix has been fully as great.

The beautiful valley of the Kinkikink, with its flourishing settlement, has been literally swept—all the settlers have lost something, and some all. One man, who had made a farm last spring, had his fence around sixty acres of land burnt, together with stables and outhouses, and the crop of twenty-five acres—the small grain in the shock in the field. These are but a few instances out of many.

The side of the St. Croix, including lower Apple River has been swept of all the hay stacked upon it. Mr. Doe, a teamster in the employ of Fox at the Falls, had gone to the meadow with a wagon and yoke of oxen for hay. After he had loaded he discovered the fire consuming, and before he could escape, he found himself surrounded by flames. He unhitched his oxen from the wagon, and holding on to the bow of the high ox, dashed through the flames, which he says were twenty feet high. One of the oxen fell and was lost, together with the wagon, hay &c., the driver and the other ox escaped by the bow breaking, which separated them, though badly burned.

This will be a hard winter on Minnesota. Supplies are very high, and money owing to the last year's logs not coming down, is not to be had; and the majority of the settlers do not get produce enough to supply their consumption so that what little cash there was realized from the sale of the new logs that were sold, has gone to pay for supplies for the lumbermen the present winter.

A long vine turning about a pole, not only follows the course of the sun, but would soon drop and die if forced into an opposite line of motion; remove the obstacle, however, and the plant quickly returns to its former position and healthfulness. Substitute a pole for Lop vines, and lovers for suns, and what is true of the vegetable kingdom, is equally true of the feminine gender.

A late writer supposes that the "indifference to danger" which most people exhibit on steamboats, springs from the common place look that every thing wears. We should not wonder if he's right. We can believe that a thousand toises are tugging to get out of a boiler when he sees this immense power kept in subjection by a knock-kneed man in paper hat and ill kept nose.

—Daniel Marsh was murdered in Athens county, Ohio, a few days since, by Wm. Roby, who fled to Virginia, where he was arrested and is now in jail in Parkersburg, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Ohio.

MELANCHOLY AND REMARKABLE.—On the 20th day of August last, the steamer *Atlantic* came in collision with the propeller *Ogdenburg*, off Long Point, and sunk with nearly three hundred people on board. Nearly three months afterwards the water of the lake were disturbed by a terrific tempest, and the bodies of the unfortunate people who were buried beneath the blue waves of the lake rose to the surface and floated around wherever the fury of the storm was pleased to have them. This is said to have been the fact on Friday last, during the heavy gale we experienced at the time. Many of them were foreigners, and we can readily imagine many a wife, mother, sister or father, awaiting from day to day, tidings from him or her who had embarked with a trembling heart and tremulous lips, to make his fortune in this land of freedom, and probably with the purpose in his manly breast to bring them all after him ere many years should have passed away. Long shall they await those cheering tidings from their beloved, who, all unknown to them, is buried with a wreck twenty fathom under water, and when he had almost reached the goal of his brightest ambition, "In the midst of life we are in death," let no one mourn as lost those who have only departed to journey "to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

Buffalo Rough Notes.

A Card.

I have been informed that there is no opinion among the people that the 4th condition in the order of the Marion County Court, at the November Term, 1852, submitting to the voters of Marion County the question whether they will authorize the Court, to subscribe stock in the Lebanon and Louisville Branch Railroad, is not sufficiently definite and distinct; it was the intention of the Court that the 4th condition in said order, should require the Road to be run as near by St. Mary's College as practicable, and also, to be run on or near the Bridge dividing the waters of Prathers creek, from the waters of Hardin's creek, and if it be necessary or required that this explanation, shall be entered of record, or that any further order or the subject be made, it shall be done at the December Term.

M. J. CISELL.

Nov. 24th 1852.

—There seems to have been a lottery ticket mania raging in St. Louis during the past few weeks. Another prize of \$10,000 was sold there last Friday. The lucky purchaser was Robert Poyinghouse, Esq., a young gentleman engaged in the brewer's business.

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THE POST.

Wednesday Morning Dec 1 1852.

Mr. J. T. O'BRYAN, is our authorized agent at Bardonia for the reception of Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and also authorized to receive and receipt for all monies due us in that region.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

We have a lot of fine "Half Spanish" Cigars, which we will sell low, by retail. Call at our Reading Room.

Some three or four persons were arrested at New Orleans, on the 12th inst., charged with counterfeiting. Some implements and base coin were found in their house and secured by the police.

They have good sleighing now in Western New York.

Whatever may be the reputation of a man while alive, when dead he is generally allowed to be a finished gentleman.

A memorial is in circulation at Wilmington praying the Delaware legislature to pass the Maine liquor law.

By the Coast Survey—depth of the sea off Cape Hatteras, nineteen thousand eight hundred feet.

The Odd Fellows of the United States spend more than half a million a year, in aid of sick members, etc.

The cold has reached the Southern States in Georgia and Alabama, and ice in Wilmington N. C.; a killing frost in Charleston, and the water covered with ice.

A funeral procession in honor of Calhoun, Webster and Clay, is to take place in New Orleans on the 6th of December.

The firemen of Philadelphia are preparing a block for the Washington National Monument.

The North Carolina Senate has rejected the bill to give the election of clerks to the people.

Joseph Wilson, agent of American and foreign Bible Society, died recently in Maine.

T. Caily, president of the Bank of Malden, Mass., fell dead on Thursday.

California contains one hundred thousand square miles. This would give eight States as large as New York, fifty as large as New Jersey, and fifty seven as large as Massachusetts.

Mrs. Fall, of Marshall county, Ia., whose husband is in the insane asylum, and who has seven young children, was killed a few days ago, by her son carelessly discharging a gun.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The vote in Morgan co., Va., last year, for Governor, stood: Democrat 288, Whig 288. This year for President, it stands:—Pierce 291 Scott 291.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—This great work is now done to Barbacoas, twenty miles from Navy Bay, and its continuation is now persevered with great vigor. About 800 men are now at work.

The convention just elected to remodel the constitution of the State of Massachusetts is not to meet until May next, and such alterations as it makes to the present constitution are to be submitted to the people for ratification.

A young German named My is Strauss, was arrested in Cincinnati on Wednesday, for selling a horse and buggy which he had hired of Erwin Zeising, a farmer, living in Scott county, Ky. The rouge had borrowed \$50 of the said gentleman, and left a galvanized watch in pledge.

Chang and Eng, the Simese twins, are said to be large slave-holders in North Carolina, and are severe taskmasters. One of them is a Pierce democrat, and the other a Hale abolitionist. Chang has six children and Eng five. Eng's wife weighs 200 pounds—one pound more than the aggregate weight of the twins.

A German was effectually blown up at Sandusky City in a singular way. He put unslackened lime into a barrel, and after adding a quantity of water, closed the bung-hole and shook it. After a few moments it exploded, tearing the barrel to pieces and killing the operator.

The Howard Gazette states that Mr. Fort, of Ellicott's Mills, has an Aryshire cow, which during the month of May, in twelve days, yielded 16 pounds of butter.

There are several relics of Napoleon's son in possession of the imperial family of Austria. Among these is the silver gilt cradle in which he was placed when saluted as King of Rome. It is literally covered with French eagles. The regalia belonging to Napoleon as King of Italy, which descended in heirlooms to his son, is also in the possession of the Hapsburg family. This regalia consists of a crown, sceptre and silver mace, and a superb coronation mantle lined with ermine.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American estimates that the money contributed at the late election, will carry the Washington National Monument to the height of two hundred and fifty feet. The election contributions are estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Thirty-two persons were either killed at the time or have since died from injuries received in the late terrible disaster on the Buckeye Belle, and more are in a critical condition. There is no instance on record where so large a proportion of lives have been lost as were destroyed by the recent explosion of this ill-fated boat.

Special Notices.

"DIGEST" is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of the Court House, New York, and is a remedy for all indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulency, and all other ailments of the stomach. No other medicine can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

House and Lot for Sale!!!

By virtue of a decree rendered at the last September term of the Marion Circuit Court, in the case of E. M. Houghton vs. others, C. A. Porter and others, I will sell, at the Court House door, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1852, at 10 o'clock (Court day), to the highest bidder, a splendid BRICK STORE HOUSE, on Main street, in said town. There is a lot running back from the Store-House with other valuable improvements in it, including a fine two story brick Kitchen. The store house has a number of finely finished rooms, fitted up for a family residence, in addition to the store room, and is admirably suited for an individual with family who is desirous of carrying on merchandise or other business. There is now a Drug Store kept in the house. It is about the best stand in town. Said sale to be upon a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing interest from date.

THOS. C. WOODS, Comr.

To My Customers!!!

I humbly solicit a settlement with those indebted to me as speedily as possible, as I am up my business. I may be found at Mr. Kirk's Hotel. If at Mr. J. S. Houghton will answer. ANTHONY THORNTON.

State of Kentucky, } SL, Sept. term
Marion Circuit, } 1852
GREEN PHILLIPS, Adm Plt.

GREEN PHILLIPS' Creditors, &c., De'ts
against

ORDERED by the Court that all persons having claims against the estate of Green Phillips, deceased, are hereby required to produce and prove the same before Wm. S. Knott, Master, in Chancery, at the Clerk's Office of the Marion Circuit Court, on or before the March Term next, and all persons are enjoined from otherwise disposing of their claims until the further order of the Court.

Attest, Wm. S. Knott, M. Comr.

CARRIAGES!!

F. LAWREY
TAKES this method of informing the citizen of Marion county, that he will visit Lebanon at least once in every month and sometimes oftener. He will always be prepared to furnish CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., of the very latest and most fashionable patterns at Louisville prices.

I am always ready to exchange new carriages for second hand upon terms.
My manufactory is at Louisville on the corner of Main and Preston where I will always be glad to receive orders or visits from the citizens of this neighborhood. F. LAWREY.
Residence—H. Kirk, J. P. Reed, S. Purdy, Geo. Phillips and J. T. Jarboe.
Oct. 27th-5m*

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received from the East a very handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's goods, consisting of the latest styles, west of the Alleghenies, consisting in part of the following articles: American cloths; figured and plain delaines; fancy colored merinos; silks and black and fancy cloths; 6-4 La Baviere cassimeres; black and dark colored broadcloths; Vesting; plain and over-cloths; Clark linings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kids and Buckskins; all of the goods can be bought very low for cash or on a short credit.

Persons owing account for the past year will confer a favor not to be forgotten soon by coming in and settling by cash. MONEY I AM BOUND TO HAVE. J. R. KNOTT.
Oct. 6th, 1852-4f.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOOD.

L. A. SPALDING & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have now in store a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
Comprising all of the varieties and patterns suitable for this market, which they are determined to sell as low as any establishment in the west. Our friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine our stock.
Sept. 29th, 1852

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE have just received direct from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA a complete stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or to punctual dealers on the usual credit—our customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

ABELL, WIMS, T. & CO.
All those indebted to the undersigned either by note or account are requested to call and settle, as we are determined to settle up our old business.

L. A. & W. I. ABELL.
Sept. 6th, 1852-4f.

BOOKS! BOOK!!

THE Fall and Winter School, and all those who have not yet purchased their school books, may be had at the Drug Store, and any works desired, not in hand, will be immediately re-ordered.
McCutcheon's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers, Primers and Spellers.
Goodrich's 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th Readers.
Webster's Dictionary, Speller, and Speller and Definer.
Ray's, Davies', and Pike's Arithmetics and Ray's Algebra.
Baker's, Smith's Kirk's and Pike's Grammars.
Mitchell's Olney's and Smith's Geographies.
Comstock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Pinnea's English Teaching; Familiar Science.
Cassius; the great work of Baron Humboldt.
History of England by Hume; Smallett & Miller, in 4 vols.
Rollin's History of the Moors, Persians, Carthaginians, &c., in 2 vols.
Bancroft's History of the United States in 4 vols.
Hilditch's History of the United States, in 6 vols.
Young American's Library in 10 vols, gilt and sub-bound.
Scottish Chiefs, Cok's V. Jungs, Rinaldo Rinaldi.
Romance of the Forest, Children of the Abbey.
The practical works of Hewitt, Cook & Lander.

Kirk White; Goldsmith; Shakespeare; Pope, Moore, Ossian; Mrs. Hemans; Milton & Young; Campbell; Byron, Wordsworth & Coleridge; and Croly's British Tales, all beautifully gilt and embossed.
Besides, a variety of elegant gift books, of various kinds and sizes.
After sale for cash at mail, Louisville prices. Lebanon, Sept. 22 1852-4f L. A. NOBLE.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D. in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN,

THE T U

DIGESTIVE FLUID.

GASTRIC JUICE!

Prepared from R. M. St. John's, of the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist and Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.
"DIGEST" is the true meaning of the word PEPsin. It is the chief element, or great Digestive Principle, of the Gastric Juice—the Salvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a true Digestive Fluid, precise like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No other medicine can equal its curative powers. It contains Almonds, Bitters, Acids, R. Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without some distress. Beware of Druggists' Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug. It is a powerful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Scientific Evidence.

Call on the gentleman who has a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large and full of scientific evidence, from the highest authorities, Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. P. F. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin is prepared in powder and in Fluid Form—and in prescription form for the use of Physicians. The powder will be sent by mail free of Postage, for one dollar sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.
L. A. NOBLE, Lebanon.

AGENTS.

L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon.

L. L. SMELLY, Harrisburg.

D. D. WOODS, Harrisburg.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a new and splendid assortment of ALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Cloths, an Cassimeres; Silks, Satin and Wristle; plain and fancy Vestings; plain and embroidered Cassimeres; Fancy Merinos; plain and figured Delaines, Calicoes and Muslins; Irish Linens, Linen Lawns and Linen Cambricks; a variety of Brails, Straw and Mourning Bonnets of the latest style; Handkerchiefs, Queensware, Table and pocket cutlery of the best quality; together with a great assortment of Boots and Shoes of every variety, all of which they will sell upon the most reasonable terms, for CASH or to punctual dealers, on the usual time.

JOHN B. WATSON & CO.
Sept. 29th, 1852-4f.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has taken the PLANTER'S HOTEL, situated on the south side of Main between Seventh and Eighth streets, and has refurnished it throughout with entire new furniture, and is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor the house with patronage, in as comfortable a style as any other house in the city and on as reasonable terms. He has several large and comfortable rooms for families.

L. P. C. ENSLEY.

N. B. The Bar is the most choice kept.

Lebanon, Ky.

Northern New York Live Stock Ins. Co.

OF PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.

Capital—\$50,000.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, July, 1851.

Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock, Insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water, Diseases, &c.

Stock transported by Water, Rail, ad. or driven on foot to market, insured at fair rates. The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above reliable and perfectly solvent Company, is prepared to issue Policies at as low rates of premium, as any responsible Company in the United States.

He respectfully invites the attention of Livery Stable Keepers, Cribmen, Farmers, and all others interested.

R. S. PETERS, Agent.
Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 25, 1852.

Gen. Scott again in the Field.

H. JOHNSON.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid assortment of Cooking and common

COOKING

LOVES

of the latest and most improved patterns, and would call the particular attention of the public to his large heavy premium cooking stoves, made especially for the country.
All kinds of Tin ware on hand, together with my usual variety of notions, an every kind of article that is needed in the cooking line.
Oct. 20th 1852.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me for goods sold and sent, would do me a great favor by coming in and settling their accounts by cash, as I am very much in need of money at this time.

J. R. KNOTT.

Aug. 8, 1852.—6w.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

MAAS & RORICHILD

Springfield, Ky.

HAVING added their already large stock, a full supply of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS of all the varieties and patterns suitable for this market. Being determined to sell goods as low as any establishment in the West, we would invite all those who wish to lay in their winter clothing to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. We do not charge anything for showing goods.

September 1st, 1852-4f.

Cigars! Cigars!!

THE very best article of Regalia, La Romana and Principe Cigars, can now be procured at my reading Room. All those who are fond of good Cigars, can now get them without any trouble. Come gentlemen, and smoke and read to your hearts content.

W. W. JACK.

August 25th.

LOST.

ON Water Street, on Tuesday the 17th, 1852, a GOLD SHIRT STUD. Said stud was framed of a South American 1/25 piece—one side, and a circular piece of wrought gold on the other. The wrought gold had engraved upon it the letters T. J. Any one finding and returning said stud to the undersigned, will be suitably rewarded and many thanks.

Aug. 18th, 1852.

A FINE LOT OF VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ON hand and for sale, at the Printing Office, May 5, if

COOLSCAP PAPER, of the very best quality, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office, May 5, if

ENVELOPES of every quality and price, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office, May 5

PROFESSIONAL.

OF

THE LEBANON POST

Enough has been said and wrote upon the innumerable advantages arising out of having a newspaper in a community, that it need not be repeated here. It is a well known fact, that the people of Marion county, who are in the habit of reading the Lebanon Post, are in a better position to make a living, and to be the result, I have made it my business to arrange matters to move in this direction, but if the people of Marion county, by subscribing liberally to the "POST," that they want a paper, we will sustain it that will be the result.

THE POST.

will be strictly NEUTRAL in Politics and Religion, in all things else perfectly INDEPENDENT, expressing freely the views of the Editor and his Correspondents, on the passing events of the day, local matters, &c. I am decidedly in favor of Railroad communication in Kentucky, being firmly convinced that in that way alone, can our beloved State keep up with the advancement of the age and her older Sister States. I am particularly in favor of a communication of this kind across the State, and thus giving us a direct intercourse with the great southern mart; being convinced that such an intercourse would redound to the benefit of all classes, and that the proposed route through Marion County is the best location in the State, and believe firmly that it can and will be run. We will advocate, conditionally, to the best of our ability, this truly beneficial enterprise, and solicit the pens of others.

THE POST.

will be dedicated to News, Agriculture, Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c. Nothing shall appear in its columns of a brutal or demoralizing tendency to the mind; in a word, it shall be a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE POST.

will be issued weekly on every Wednesday, on an imperial sheet at \$2 per year in advance, \$2 50 if paid in six months, or \$3 if the payment is delayed until the end of the year. It will be sent to the subscribers free of postage, and will be delivered to the first of the month following the date of receipt of the subscription money.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed into their new and commodious Store House, where they are receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Fall and Winter, Dry Goods,

selected with great care by one of the New York and Philadelphia—

ed at low prices, they are de-

and would be pleased to

to cash, or to purchase

Chandler & Pe-

Lebanon, Ky., July 28th, 1852. Principals.

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Chandler & Pe-

Lebanon, Ky., July 28th, 1852. Principals.

L. H. NOBLE.

Lebanon, Ky., July 28th, 1852. Principals.

Cheap Cash Drug Store!!

Having lately purchased the stock of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Linseed, Sweet, Olive and Castor Oil, Waxes, Brandy, Paints, &c., of Dr. C. A. Porter of this place, and having fully replenished the same, I take this opportunity of informing Physicians, Country Merchants, and the community in general, that I shall endeavor to keep on hand at all times, a full supply of every article usually kept in a Drug Store, warranted to be of the best quality, which, having purchased for cash at reduced prices, I will furnish wholesale or retail, to customers for CASH, NEARLY AS CHEAP as they can be obtained in Louisville. Being satisfied that I can do this, I hope the community will favor me with a call before buying elsewhere. That there may be no mistake, I will here annex a list of prices of the most common articles in the Drug line. Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c., sold equally cheap. Recollect that every article is warranted to be of the best quality.

Allspice, per pound, 20 cents
Black Pepper, 20
Candy, 20
Comin a Glac, 20
Madder, 20
Brax, 40
Castile Soap, 40
Carbonate of Magnesia, 40
White glue, 35
Cream Tartar, 35
Linsaid oil per gal., 1 20
Turpentine, 1 12
Copal Varnish, 2 50
Cast oil, per bottle, 20
Sweet oil, 20
Chlorine Green, per lb., 50
Paris, 50
Candles, 15
Red Lead, 15
Litharge, 15
Camphor per ounce, 10
Nutmegs, 15
Indigo with Madder, 10
Best Brandy, per btl., 90
Best Port Wine, 75
Best Madeira, 75
Best Muscat, 65
Best Catawba, 75
Starch, best per lb., 10
White lead per keg, 220

L. H. NOBLE.

Lebanon, Ky., July, 28 1852-4f.

Webb & Levering,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Catholic, Jesuit, and School Books.

No. 49 Third and a half from Mt.

HAVE now on hand and keep constantly a large and good stock of every description of Catholic Prayer Books, Meditations, Bibles, etc., together with a most complete stock of Blank Books full bound and half bound, and Can and Demy, covers a double—which they will warrant of superior manufacture and paper.

W. & L. also invite the attention of a number of scholars, teachers, parents and guardians, to their stock of School Books, comprising every variety used in the Colleges and Schools of the United States. We have also an assortment of Stationery &c., on hand which will not lose by comparison with any house in the West.

July 2nd-1m.

TERMS PER SESSION.

[INvariably in Advance.]

Board including Washing, Mending, Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and Lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, and Artistic.

Board, &c., (as above), with Tuition in use of

Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, or either of these branches, 42 00

Board, &c., (as above), with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 45 00

Tuition in French, (Extra), 5 00

Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00

Stationary, (Pen, Ink and Paper,) when furnished, 9 00

Books, Medicines and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices.

For those who remain at the College during the vacation, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10 00

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF

HATS AND CAPS!!

MY facilities for the purchasing of materials, and the manufacturing to order of SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the Western Country.

I have on hand, and am constantly manufacturing to order

Let Poetry.

A Windy Night.

By T. S. READ.

Now and 'loof,
Over the roof,
How the tempests swell and roar,
Though no foot is stir
Though the cat and the cur
Are doring along the kitchen floor,
There are feet of air
On every stair,
Through every hall,
Through every gusty door,
There's a jostle and a bustle,
With a silken rustle,
Like the meeting of guests at a festival.

Now and 'loof,
Over the roof,
How the stormy tempests swell!
And make the vane
On the spire complain;
They heave at the steeples with might and main
And burst and sweep
Into the belfry on the bell;
They smite it so hard, and smite it so well,
That the sexton tosses his arms in sleep,
And dreams he is ringing a funeral knell.

Miscellaneous.

An editor in Mississippi was lately whipped by a man and kicked out of his own office, for publishing an account of his death. He probably wished to show the editor that he was "alive and kicking."

While thousands fall by clashing swords, ten thousands fall by corset boards; yet giddy females, thoughtless train—for the sake of fashion yield to pain! and health and comfort sacrifice, to please the dandy excoomb's eyes.—[Tight Boots.]

A Reason.—"Snobbs," said Mrs. Snobbs to her husband the day after the ball, "Snobbs, why did you dance with every lady in the hall last night before you noticed me?"

"Why, my dear, said the devoted Snobbs, 'I was only practicing what we do at the table, reserving the best for the last.'—[Carpet Bag.]

A traveler who has been over the ground, says that people who cross the Isthmus carry along too great a variety, viz: bed blankets, pork, steppans, and valises. In his opinion, all a man wants for the whole voyage is, a bottle of brandy—one to kill time, and the other "Greasers!"

Ignorance takes to dirt as naturally as it does to ugliness. In proof of this, we would mention that a dealer in ashes informs us that the opening of a public school in a Ward increases the sale of "valler soap" twenty-five per cent. From this it will be seen that the more people read, the more they think; and the more they think, the more frequently they indulge in wash basins and clean towels.

No man ever knows when, where or whom he will marry. It's all nonsense planning and speculating about it. You might as well look out for a spot to fall in a steep chasm. You come smash down in the very middle of your speculations.

A PENMAN.—A London witness having described himself a "penman," was asked what department of literature he wielded his pen, and replied that he penned sheep in Smithfield Market.

When your wife begins to scold, let her have it out. Put your feet up cozily over the fire place—loll back on your chair—light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing—make no answer to anything.

Give the devil his due. Certainly—but it is better to have no dealings with the devil, and then there will be nothing due him.

Why is a woman hunting for the bel-lows, like a man "shinning" round after money?—Because she is trying to "raise the wind." The young man who perpetrated this, was last seen when his friends lost sight of him. If any person has seen him since, they will please buy a blunder-buss and report.

There is one rule without an exception, and that is, the more salary a man gets, the less he attends to his business. Go to any of our public officers, and the only person you will find at his desk, will be some poor devil who gets barely sufficient to pay his board bill.

A genius out in Iowa has just invented a wooden horse that will jump thirty miles an hour. The motive power is a bag of fleas. Who says this is not an age of pro-

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Bangtown Telegraph.

The following circumstance can be vouched for, and will serve to show the march of mind in this great and glorious country. After the Milwaukee and Cincinnati Telegraph Company had been in operation for a considerable time, and paid well, it occurred to an enterprising citizen of Bangtown, which is about twelve miles from Milwaukee, that the prospects of that great place would be much promoted by having the Telegraph wires extended into the heart of that town. Very few people could at first be brought to agree with the views of the enterprising citizen. The place contains two stores, two taverns, one black smith's shop, and a few houses disposed irregularly on an irregular street, extending the distance of half a mile. Several public meetings were held, addressed by the lawyer of the town, and "enrprising citizens" by whom speeches were made, arguing that the want of public spirit was a great drawback to the prosperity of the place; that while New York, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee, were fast increasing in wealth and population, Bangtown by the remissness of its inhabitants, was at a stand still. Had it an Electric Telegraph, you would see a very different state of things. Trade would be rapidly increased by the lightning rapidity of intelligence; and the streets of Bangtown, now nearly deserted, would be enlivened by the hum of business, and the rolling of carts.

The eloquence and energy of the only two zealous inhabitants of Bangtown, at last so far prevailed over the plegmatic disposition of the others, that the subscription list was at last made up. The chestnut posts were planted at equal distances along the route, and coils of wire were stretched from post to post.

At last the work was perfect, and it only remained to put up a large sign-board at the termination of the wires, which was accordingly done—OFFICE OF THE BANGTOWN AND MILWAUKIE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Public curiosity was on the qui rise; scores of people were waiting to see the operation of the thing, and the magnates of the place predicted the time when grass should no longer grow in the streets, and Bangtown should become a great western city.

Strange as it may appear, after the electrical communication had been made complete, and the agent of the company had sat for many days in his office, waiting for the clicking sound which announces that a message is at hand, no message came, and no electrical sparks were discharged. The immense business of Bangtown had not yet demanded the rapid march of intelligence which had been anticipated. The store-keeper got his butter and cheese fast enough by wagon, and sold them too slowly to ensure anything better than "slow and sure profits."

No one at a distance found it imperative necessary to communicate in double quick time with the village of Bangtown. No crowd was seen about the office of the Company, contending for precedence in the dispatch of correspondence. No birds were seen to drop suddenly dead from the wires; and while electricity discharged itself very plentifully from the clouds in various thunder storms, and consumed a few barns in the neighborhood, very little of it appeared to travel over the electric wires.

The agent sat patiently in the office, sucking his thumbs and reading the "Milwaukee Herald," and the "Bangtown Sentinel," occasionally thinking where his salary was to come from. The stock-holders trembled for their dividends. At the end of six months the wires rusted, and the prospects of the place remained in statu quo. This was too bad. At last the President of the company, who was still sanguine went to Milwaukee on business, and lo! and behold, when he got there, received a message through the Post Office, that his wife was sick. It was a Saturday night. Business would detain him until Monday. But the affection of a father and a husband brook no delay. The post was too slow, and with eagerness and no little excitement, he rushed to the office of the BANGTOWN TELEGRAPH. There he wrote in as few words as possible, as follows: *Mr. Bluff will return on Monday morning.* When the message was discharged, he returned to his hotel, and during the next day, kept his mind in tolerable peace. On Monday he took the first stage and reached Bangtown at ten o'clock receiving the moment that he entered his own doors, a severe rebuke from Mrs. Bluff, for heartlessness and neglect. In a half hour after his arrival, a sealed note arrived from the office of the Bangtown Telegraph, written in the hand of the Agent and containing this remarkable announcement: *Mr. Bluff will return on Monday morning.*

The posts of the telegraph now incline at a dangerous angle over the road; many are fallen down; the wires are broken in numerous places, and the other night were blown down, although the road in one place so nearly to cut off the head of a countryman going to the Milwaukee market, who has brought an action for damages against the Bangtown Telegraph Company.

Mr. Bluff's Faith.—I believe that kicking custom and spitting in the face are futile and foolish en-terprises, and need correction—but I will be the first to do it myself.

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Mr. Bluff's Faith.—I believe that kicking custom and spitting in the face are futile and foolish en-terprises, and need correction—but I will be the first to do it myself.

Conscience.—Dr. Johnson, when in indigent circumstances, as was not unfrequently the case, was offered a Rectory if he would enter into orders. But this great man, sensible, as is supposed of the asperities of his temper, declined it, saying, "I have not the requisites for the office, and I cannot in my conscience shear the flock which I am unable to feed." Well would it have been for the Church of Christ had all who have entered her ministry been equally conscientious.

But 'tis almost useless at this time of day to talk about conscientiousness, in the leaders of the Church. "Plase your Riv'rence," said Paddy to the parson one day on his tithe collecting tour, with a possi-ble of constables to assist him, "plase your Riv'rence Judy's jist been put to bed with her tenth child, hadn't ye better take that too?" With a holy look of clerical contempt, the parson ordered the robbery wagon to drive on. He had just taken the poor man's tenth pig—tenth babies not being canonical. Poor Paddy! no wonder then he rebelled. But we forgot—'tis the "Church of Christ!" And the Church can do no wrong.

"PLAUDITE!"—Praise the wig that has never been found out; praise the brandy that has never given you a headache; the Chancery suit that has not ruined you; the sermon after you have slept well; the doctor when he has cured you; the cabman that has left you without imposition or abuse; and the railway that has carried you safely to your destination without a bruise or an accident.

Mr. Foggy says he never knew a genius who ever came to much. When he sees a boy constructing steam engines out of coffee pots, or saw-mills worked by white mice, he sets down that boy as an ass—a boy that will grow up among cog-wheels and spinning jennies, and who, for the sake of giving his name to a new fangled jiggering iron, would be willing to live and die a poor devil! It is unnecessary for us to add, that Foggy is a strict conservative.

The Rev. Mr. Steward advises three questions to be put to ourselves before speaking evil of any man: "First, is it true? Second, is it kind? Third, is it necessary?"

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Marion County Court, } Set.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1852.

This day came L. L. SHIRVE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, together with J. P. REED and eleven others, citizens and tax-payers of Marion County Kentucky, and produced to the court their petition which is ordered to be filed and entered of record, and which is as follows, to-wit:

Office Louisville and Nashville R. R. Company. Louisville, Sept. 24th, 1852.

To the Honorable—COUNTY COURT OF MARION, State of Kentucky.

Your Petitioners, the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, (duly chartered by the State of Kentucky,) and twelve citizens of said county, who are tax payers in said county, do hereby, and in conformity with the propositions of said charter, and an act amending same, passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, approved January 9th, 1852; entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to charter the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, approved March 5th, 1850, and the act amending the same, approved March, 25th, 1851, request your Honorable Body to subscribe to the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, two thousand shares of stock, of one hundred dollars each, payable in the Bond of the county of Marion, having twenty years to run, one-half to be issued January 1st, 1853, and alike amount January 1st, 1854, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum; the principal and interest to be made payable in the city of New York, State of New York, this subscription to be made on the terms and conditions that the same shall be applied to the construction of a Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road from some suitable point on the main stem of said road to the town of Lebanon county of Marion, State of Kentucky, which Branch when built, shall be a part of the joint stock of said Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, and so regarded in all the transactions of said Rail Road Company.

By order of the Board:
L. L. SHIRVE, Pres'd't
J. P. REED,
THOS. JACKSON,
HARVEY McELROY,
B. SPALDING,
STEVEN PERDY,
THOS. R. BAKER,
WM. T. HAMILTON,
WM. S. KNOTT,
WM. P. McELROY,
J. B. WATKIN,
C. A. VANCELAKE,
JOHN S. MEDLEY.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that an election be held in accordance with the directions of the Act establishing the charter, and amendments thereto of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; at the several places of voting established by law in Marion County, on Friday the 10th day of December 1852; and that the said election be held at said places, and the result thereof be reported to the Court on the 15th day of January 1853.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of L. P. EDELIN, in the old stand of Jarboe & Edelen; would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I intend to keep constantly on hand every variety of Family Groceries such as:

Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Candies,
Candles,
Preserves,
Pickles,
Crockery Ware,
Nails,
Molasses,
Spices,
Liquors,
Wines,
Cordials,
Beer,
Cider,
Ox,
Cheese,
Hardware.

And all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

My motto shall be, "Small profits and quick sales, for cash;" in a word, I will furnish any amount of Groceries at a small per cent on cost and carriage.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange at liberal prices.

J. R. JENKINS
Springfield, Ky., Oct. 4, 1851, 6m

the bonds of the county of Marion, having twenty years to run; one-half to be issued January 1st, 1853, and a like half to be issued January 1st, 1854, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; the principal and interest to be made payable in the city of New York, the subscription to be made on the terms and conditions prescribed in said petition and also on the further conditions, to-wit:

1st. The said subscription of two hundred thousand dollars on the part of Marion County, to be made, on condition that a sufficient amount is subscribed, or otherwise obtained by the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to build said Branch Road that may lay out side of Marion County, and that said Railroad, be completed within four years from the date of the subscription aforesaid.

2nd. That the stock in this Branch Road be placed in every respect upon an equality with the stock in the main stem of said Road.

3rd. That the Company will give stock for all the interest Marion County may have to pay upon her bonds issued for the amount above subscribed until said Road is in condition to declare regular annual dividends.

4th. That said Branch Road shall run as near by St. Mary's College in Marion County, as the nature of the case will allow, with due consideration of the interest of the Company.

Ordered, That notice of the time, place and objects of the election be published in the Lebanon Post, by weekly insertions for four weeks, and by printed notices at each place of voting for at least 30 days preceding said election.

A copy attest: R. H. ROW TREE, Clerk.

JOB PRINTING!!
Having opened a large and complete JOB OFFICE, in LEBANON, Marion County, Ky., I offer my services to the public generally. I am ready at all times to do up on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner to give entire satisfaction. Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks, Labels, Posters, &c. &c. Should you want any thing done in my line, just bring it along, W. W. JACK.

Stoves! Stoves!!
H. R. GREENE.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL assortment of COOKING STOVES of the very latest and best patterns. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock. Also: 6 and 10 plate, and Parlor Stoves, of any pattern desired, can be furnished on the shortest notice.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
Of every description, he constantly on hand. Also: Brass Stew-Kittles of the very best quality. And other articles usually found in a Tin-ner's shop.

I am prepared to do any amount of Guttering or Roofing on the shortest notice, and at Louisville prices, and warrant my work to give entire satisfaction.

The highest prices given in cash or trade for old Copper and Pewter.

H. R. GREENE.
Springfield Ky., Oct. 4, y

STRADER'S HOTEL.
FORMERLY THE PEARL STREET HOUSE,
Pearl street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

By D. W. Strader.

THIS old established and well known hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished in the most comfortable style, and is now opened for the accommodation of the public. It is located in the center of the business part of the city, being mid-way between the Main Post and general Packet Landing and the Post Office.

No pains or expense will be spared in order to render the guests of the house comfortable and at ease, and therefore a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Sept. 20, 1851, 3m.

J. R. JENKINS.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERY & PRODUCE
STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of L. P. EDELIN, in the old stand of Jarboe & Edelen; would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I intend to keep constantly on hand every variety of Family Groceries such as:

Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Candies,
Candles,
Preserves,
Pickles,
Crockery Ware,
Nails,
Molasses,
Spices,
Liquors,
Wines,
Cordials,
Beer,
Cider,
Ox,
Cheese,
Hardware.

And all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

My motto shall be, "Small profits and quick sales, for cash;" in a word, I will furnish any amount of Groceries at a small per cent on cost and carriage.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange at liberal prices.

J. R. JENKINS
Springfield, Ky., Oct. 4, 1851, 6m

Stationery.
I have a good supply of STATIONERY and for sale, such as: ENVELOPES, LETTER PAPER, &c.

St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy; the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those entrusted to their care. Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1-2 months, \$150.00 Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00
5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00
For further particulars apply, by letter, to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, entitled

"FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE," By HENRY SIMMONS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c. &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NOBLES, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c. &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of plowing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c. &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

This work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood.

AFTER IT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to the publishers, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to Agents.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Entrance 54 Gold street.

Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.
Remittances and communications should be always addressed post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!
4000 POUNDS of Rags wanted immediately at this Office, for which a liberal price in cash will be paid.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov 6, 1852

For 1851; New Type and New Dress!!!

The largest, best and cheapest Newspaper IN THE WEST.

\$200 Expended in Prize Stories.

Only One Dollar A Year to Clubs, for the

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER!

In issuing our Prospectus for the 7th year since the Weekly Courier has been under the control of the present Editor and Proprietor, it is only necessary to offer our past course as a guarantee for the future, and to say that for the year 1851, the WEEKLY COURIER will be unequalled in all its Departments.

It will be just such a paper as is needed to give zest to the social circle, prove a profitable and pleasant fireside companion, and be indispensable to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the trader.

As a newspaper, it shall continue to lead all of its contemporaries in Kentucky. Everything of interest will be obtained for its columns, by telegraph and otherwise, regardless of expense.

Its Agricultural Department will receive close attention, and will prove attractive to farmers.

Its Commercial Department will be equal to what it has been heretofore. For years, the Courier has been regarded by our merchants as the only strictly reliable Commercial paper printed in Louisville.

The services of our invaluable correspondent, whose letters alone are worth more than the price charged for the Courier, will be retained. During sessions of Congress, he will favor us with daily letters, and with tri-weekly letters the remainder of the year. We have also secured the services of an able correspondent at Frankfort, and our arrangements are so complete that we can promise our readers we will be able to furnish them with the earliest, fullest and most authentic intelligence from the seats of our National and State Governments.

The Courier for 1851 will be in all respects A MODEL PAPER, and we are determined that in beauty of typography, value of matter, and in all the requisites of a first rate paper, it shall not be excelled, if, indeed, equalled, by any paper either East or West.

TERMS:—By adopting the cash system, and strictly adhering to it, we are enabled to furnish our paper, large as it is, at the following unprecedentedly low rates:

One copy Weekly Courier, 1 year, \$1 00
Five copies, 0 00
Ten do 10 00
Twenty-one do 20 00
All orders must be paid for in advance.

paid, to W. N. HALDEMAN, Louisville, Ky.

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PROGRAMME FOR 1851.

The continuation of our excellent series of Western Romances and Tales.

Mr. Bennett's Forrest Rose will be followed by a domestic story of Western life, founded on facts, entitled

ELLA WINSTON;

Or, the Adventures of an Orphan Girl.

By WALTER WHITMORE, ESQ.,

Author of "Ainslie," the "Maid of the Inn," "Love and Retribution," and other popular tales.

Mr. Whitmore is an accomplished scholar, as well as a polished and energetic writer, and his "Ella Winston" is pronounced, by good judges, to be equal if not superior to the best Western Novel ever written.

Ella Winston will be succeeded by GERALD LINCOLN; by Miss A. S. St. Clair, author of "Senora Inez," etc.

It is enough for us to say that this production is worthy of Miss St. Clair's reputation. To be finished in four numbers.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that, at a very large expense, we have succeeded in effecting an engagement with

MRS. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH.

We are further much gratified in being able to announce that we are promised another historical novel by

EMERSON BENNETT, ESQ.,

the incidents to be connected with the Revolutionary war. This will be ready the ensuing spring.

Each of the tales we have mentioned will be completed in a few weeks, and will not only be free from all that could offend a